



GCSE

4171/01

**ENGLISH/ENGLISH LANGUAGE
FOUNDATION TIER
UNIT 1 (READING)**

A.M. TUESDAY, 5 November 2013

1 hour

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource Material.

An 8 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available for this unit is 40.

The number of marks in brackets will give you an indication of the time you should spend on each question or part-question.

Answer **all** of the following questions.

The separate Resource Material is an article: ‘Gorilla spotting from a wheelchair’
by Frank Gardner.

The factsheet on the opposite page is from the WWF, an organisation that works to protect wildlife.

Read the factsheet opposite.

1. List **ten** threats facing mountain gorillas, according to the factsheet. [10]

Now read the first page of the article ‘Gorilla spotting from a wheelchair’ by Frank Gardner in the separate Resource Material.

2. Explain what Frank Gardner thinks and feels in this part of the text. [10]

Read the second page of the article [from “At 5am ...” to the end of the article].

3. How does Frank Gardner show how wonderful his day was in this part of the text? [10]

To answer the next question you will need to use both texts.

4. Compare the information given about mountain gorillas in the two texts. Use the following headings for your answer:
- the foods they eat;
 - at what age the gorillas become silverbacks;
 - the size of the mountain gorilla population. [10]

You must make it clear in your answer which text you are taking your information from.



FACTSHEET

The mountain gorilla

Mountain gorillas are among the most endangered animals in the world. Humans remain the gorillas' greatest threat. Some are killed by hunters who sell their heads and hands as trophies, though they are also occasionally killed by leopards. One survey in 2010 estimated only 782 mountain gorillas were surviving in the wild. They are mainly vegetarian and their diet is mostly plant stems. They also occasionally eat small numbers of insects.

Mountain gorillas are usually larger than the other three types of gorilla and on average, adult males weigh around 160 kg. The adult males are known as 'silverbacks' because of the patch of silver hair on their back and hips. Males become silverbacks when they are about 7-9 years old.

Challenges and threats

The mountain gorilla has suffered a dramatic decline in numbers, sometimes because of poaching. Governments, organisations such as the WWF, and local people now work together to protect them. This is leading to a small, gradual increase in numbers. A more recent survey in November 2012 showed that numbers had risen to 880, although wars in the region are an ever-present risk. A vital part of the conservation activities is employing and training local people as rangers to monitor and patrol the protected areas. In the past, baby gorillas have been hunted to sell as pets. There are still some hunters nowadays who try to capture baby gorillas and then sell them to zoos. Adult male gorillas will defend their young to the death and this has often resulted in them being killed by hunters.

Many mountain gorilla groups have become used to humans and as a major tourist attraction they are now seen as important for local and national economies. In addition to employing rangers, income from tourists has been used for community projects such as providing wells and schools.

The forests where the mountain gorillas live are in one of the most populated regions of Africa and loss of habitat remains a great threat. Most of the local people rely on firewood for fuel and the forests where the gorillas live are often the easiest source of fuel.

During the dry season, local people often run out of drinking water, forcing them into the forest to get drinking water. One of the biggest threats to gorillas is disease from people entering the forest. Even a cold can kill a gorilla! Their numbers have also been affected when they have become accidentally caught in traps set to catch antelope and other wildlife.

WWF is alarmed at the interest shown by oil companies in the areas where mountain gorillas live. Oil development will reduce the space available for mountain gorillas.